

## SIR HUGH WILSON WARS ON PREMIER

Impossible to Believe Lloyd George Can Restore Order in Ireland.

SAYS HE LOST EMPIRE

Suggests Measure to Bring Back Tranquillity in Disturbed Belfast Area.

TERRORISTS ARE ACTIVE

Man Shot and Bomb Thrown, Wounding Girl Who Dies Later.

BELFAST, March 18 (Associated Press).

The advice of Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, former Chief of the Imperial General Staff and now member of Parliament for North Down, on the restoration of order in Ulster was given to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, today in the form of a letter, which is regarded in political quarters as a short "die hard" manifesto.

The letter, dated "St. Patrick's Day," opens with a renunciation of the policy of the Prime Minister Lloyd George, which, it declares, has reduced the twenty-six counties of South and West Ireland to "a welter of chaos and murder difficult to believe and impossible to describe," and to a state of unrest, suspicion and lawlessness "which has spread over the frontier into the six counties of Ulster."

Field Marshal Wilson's communication describes it as "laughably impossible to believe that the Lloyd George government can reestablish law and order in Ireland, because men who are only capable of losing an empire are obviously incapable of holding an empire, and still more incapable of regaining it."

The letter then outlines the writer's plan, the first object of which is to win the British people to the side of Ulster. "There never was a more far-sighted and generous people," it says, "than the English and the Scotch and the Welsh. Tell them the real truth of what is now going on in the South and West and what is really passing in Ulster. Get those splendid Britons on your side, for Britain with you there is nothing which cannot be done as witness the last great war."

**Suggestions for Order.**  
Among the suggestions made in the letter are:

One—Considerable alterations in the commands and administration of all the armed forces, including the special forces.

Two—Re-class and re-adjust the various categories of the police, and greatly strengthen some of them.

Three—Re-draft the laws for carrying arms, bombs, &c.

Four—Take increased powers for rapid and drastic action against illegal importation and carrying of arms, bombs, &c.

Announcing that he was submitting separately detailed proposals for the four points, the Field Marshal concludes:

"With Britain in active sympathy and with the great addition in strength which I hope my proposals will give you, I think in the very near future you will see a wonderful recovery in the situation, which at the moment must cause you grave anxiety."

The terrorists, who had remained under cover all of St. Patrick's Day, resumed their activities today. Shortly after the curfew hours a new reward, proceeding toward the real truth, was shot through the breast, and a man was shot and killed in Newtonards road. A bomb was thrown in Thompson street, the missile wounding several persons. A girl who was wounded by the bomb died after being taken to the hospital. Newtonards road was in a turmoil until after the breakfast hour.

Two men died in Thompson street. In the Sinn Fein district, and threw a bomb through an upstairs window of a small dwelling where an elderly woman, Rose McGreevy, and her niece, Mary Mullan, were sleeping. Pedestrians who forced an entrance found Mrs. McGreevy seriously wounded and her niece mortally hurt, one of the young woman's legs having been blown nearly off. The two women were taken to a hospital, where Miss Mullan died shortly afterward.

Early this morning the body of a man was found in a rooming house on a quiet street in the heart of the city.

An Antrim road tramcar was bombed late this afternoon and resulted in one fatality and the wounding of several passengers.

**Local Bodies Suppressed.**  
The Ulster Home Office has in the last forty-eight hours suppressed five local bodies in the Six County area, all having Sinn Fein majorities, regarded by the northern Government as recalcitrant. Commissioners have been appointed to discharge their duties. The bodies suppressed were: The Magistrate's Court, Derry, guardians; the Rural Councils of Cookstown, County Tyrone; Downpatrick, County Down; Lisnaskea, County Fermanagh; the City Council of Armagh.

The conditions of the recent rivalry over the possession of the barracks at Limerick were reversed at Castleblaney, County Monaghan, on St. Patrick's Day. Republican forces, adherents of Eamon de Valera, were in possession of the local barracks, but the holiday spirit being abroad, they left a force of only four men to hold the barracks, while the remainder were out celebrating the national festival.

Nothing these conditions. Free State forces from the border seized the barracks, locking the men of the small garrison within cells.

When the Republicans became aware of the loss of the barracks they commandeered the Hope Arms Hotel, named after the same family as the famous Hope diamond. They are well armed, it is said, although without their other equipment, and expect reinforcements.

DUBLIN, March 18 (Associated Press).—Disquieting conditions still prevail along the frontier between southern Ireland and Ulster, according to messages received in Dublin today.

A message from Clones said three of the principal bridges within a radius of thirty miles of Clones, on the northern frontier, had been blown up. The communications between Counties Fermanagh and Cavan. A stretch of road along the northern frontier between Clones and Cavan also has been blown up.

## Japanese Deny They'll Help to Subdue India

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The American Commission to Promote Self-Government in India said today that Great Britain under the Anglo-Japanese alliance had asked Japan for military aid if the "passive revolutionary movement in India leads to a general uprising." The statement was denied by the Japanese Embassy. The India Society said that such request had been made through "confidential sources in Tokyo and London," while the embassy statement declared that the report was "absolutely discredited in Japanese official quarters in Washington." The Anglo-Japanese alliance, the embassy asserted, contains "no clause, either express or implied, providing for Japanese intervention in the event of domestic trouble in India."

## RIVAL IRISH ENVOYS ISSUE STATEMENTS

Free Staters Here to Thank America and Not to Get Into Arguments.

Statements from both of the visiting Irish delegations were made yesterday at their respective headquarters, the St. Regis and the Waldorf. The members of the visiting parties representing the Irish Free State and those representing De Valera spent most of the day in consultation and in short talks about the cause. Both sides are busy with plans for the next few weeks, the details of which will be announced today.

At the St. Regis James O'Mara, Commandant-General of the Irish Free State, said: "Our mission is that of any Free State. Mr. O'Mara in a statement last night refused to comment on the activities of the men representing Eamon de Valera, and said that his party was not here to argue and politicize questions."

"These matters are for the consideration of the Irish people," said Mr. O'Mara. "We have not come here to make our domestic concerns a matter for agitation among the American people. We are not here to collect a single cent of money, and in fact have refused to accept of anything of the kind. We wish to express to the American people, our lasting and loyal friends, our gratitude and appreciation for their support, and to tell them the official greeting from the newest of nations the Irish Free State."

Commandant-General Beasly said that the first object of which is to win the British people to the side of Ulster. "There never was a more far-sighted and generous people," it says, "than the English and the Scotch and the Welsh. Tell them the real truth of what is now going on in the South and West and what is really passing in Ulster. Get those splendid Britons on your side, for Britain with you there is nothing which cannot be done as witness the last great war."

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## LLOYD GEORGE WINS A HOLLOW VICTORY

Inverness Bye-Election Results in Close Margin for the Coalition Candidate.

VOTE IS 8,340 TO 8,024

Huge Gain for Asquith—Premier Hoes Potatoes While England Awaits His Move.

LONDON, March 18 (Associated Press).—The Inverness bye-election, necessitated through the promotion of Thomas Bradshaw to the judgeship, resulted today in the choice of Sir Murdoch Macdonald, a Coalition Liberal, by a narrow majority. He received 8,340 votes against 8,024 for his opponent, Alexander Livingston, an Independent Liberal.

The vote indicated an enormous growth in the Asquithian Liberal vote as compared with the last general election.

**Wait Premier's Action.**  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The appointment of Viscount Peel as Secretary of State for India has had a quieting effect on the British political turmoil by adjusting temporarily, at least, the India controversy. But the leaders, as well as the rank and file of all parties, and perhaps most of all the friends of the Prime Minister, are anxiously awaiting word from Cricketh in Wales, where Mr. Lloyd George is resting, as to what he is going to do. The selection of a peer for the Indian post has been expected, since another bye-election would have resulted if a member of the House of Commons had been chosen.

The Prime Minister continues to plant potatoes and to all appearances is not bothering himself with the troubles in Whitehall. Incidentally, it is reported that he is rapidly regaining his health and vigor. Although the question, "Will he resign?" has lost none of its imminence, it is believed to-night that there will be no vital development until he returns on Tuesday of next week. This is somewhat strengthened by the fact that both Arthur Balfour and Andrew Bonar Law, considered to be the men most likely to take his place if he does retire, are also away, in the south of France.

The Prime Minister's friends say that he has come to no decision. However, the fact that he is arranging to go to Genoa has lessened the talk of a resignation and his followers are looking forward to a characteristic forceful step when he returns.

A person close to Mr. Lloyd George told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that his illness was not of a diplomatic sort and that he went away, tired and worn, on his doctor's orders. Although not suffering from any organic trouble, Mr. Lloyd George is run down and must rest his eyes for at least three weeks.

The Prime Minister seems completely happy in his native Welsh hills. He is much brighter in spirit and when not working in his garden he spends his time fishing, golfing, taking naps out of doors and reading a little.

To-day he knocked at the door of a new neighbor, John Ellis, an ex-serviceman, and said: "Good morning, I want to know my neighbors." This resulted in a lively conversation on potato growing.

The Prime Minister has few official visitors. Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with him to-night, discussing reparations.

## WIEDFELDT'S RICHES PLAY PART IN CHOICE AS ENVOY

One Reason Berlin Wants Him in Washington Is That He Can Afford the 100,000,000 Marks Yearly Cost.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Although no official information could be obtained from the State Department today it became known that the name of Dr. Otto Ludwig Wiedfeldt, one of the high officials in the Krupp organization, has been submitted by the German Government to the United States to determine his acceptability as Ambassador from Berlin in Washington.

Press reports from Berlin for some time had indicated that Wiedfeldt would be the choice of the German Government.

Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a man of sufficient private means to represent Berlin in America. It is estimated that the expense of maintaining a suitable embassy in Washington would amount to approximately 100,000,000 marks a year, with the present unfavorable rate of exchange against Germany and the problem of finding a man who could pay a large share of that cost from his own wealth has delayed selection of an Ambassador. Dr. Wiedfeldt has been managing director of the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, but an Associated Press dispatch last night from London said he had resigned the directorate. He is one

of the wealthiest Germans of the present day.

Refusal of State Department officials to comment on the request for consideration of Dr. Wiedfeldt was explained as the fact that such a request properly was a matter for the consideration of President Harding.

It is reported from Essen that Frau Berta Krupp von Bohlen, head of the Krupp company, has consented to release Dr. Wiedfeldt, who is a leading member of the directorate, in order to permit him to accept the Washington post. Die Zeit, the People's party's organ, welcomes the forthcoming appointment as the initial step in a process which will eventually result in the filling of important political diplomatic posts with men of industrial or economic training in the world.

It is generally believed in Parliamentary circles that his name was forwarded by Mr. Dreier for approval several days ago and that an answer would be received here at an early date.

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"Without seeking the cause, it is enough to say that on March 4, 1921, the United States was a friend in need. No people trusted us. That is all changed. We lead the nations of the world. They honor, respect and trust us and seek our advice and counsel. This is due to the tactful, wise, statesmanlike and patriotic conduct of the Administration, and is an achievement deserving of the highest commendation."

**Great Work Accomplished.**  
"A new but simple policy has been started that means much for the peace of the world. Nations have been brought together about the conference table to talk and reason over the differences, to devise ways and means to promote mutual understandings and remove the causes of wars. His wisdom is now clear. That it will be a permanent practice among nations is certain. This very great thing has been brought about by the Administration, and it will loom larger as the years go by. If nothing else were done this alone justifies last election's verdict."

"The calling of the arms conference met a great response from every heart in the land that hopes for peace. The delegates chosen to represent this country evidenced a rare judgment, while the confidence placed in and the position given to his Secretary of State by the President showed a statesmanship of the highest order and a manliness that must profoundly impress every high minded man."

"The success is attained was beyond the dreams of the most hopeful. Its work will loom with the passing of time. It will lighten the burdens of humanity through the centuries and save generations yet unborn from the horrors of war. What man or woman can now regret a vote cast for Warren G. Harding?"

Discussing the treaty situation in particular, Senator Jones said:

"For many years good men and women have done much to promote world

peace. They sought to have an organization among the nations of the world to secure and enforce it. A strong sentiment had been created and high hopes were held out that world peace would be insured. When the world war came to a close, President Wilson placed himself at the head of this movement and sought by solemn treaty to do this. His efforts ended in failure, why, I will not say, but as the years go by the greatness of his aims and sacrifices will hide the causes for his failure. He left us in a humiliating position."

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## PLENTY OF WHEAT FOR ALL NATIONS

Surplus of 11,800,000 Tons in Exporting Countries From Year's Crops.

ROME, March 18 (Associated Press).—After setting aside the quantities of wheat required for home consumption until the next harvest, the wheat exporting countries will have an exportable surplus of 11,800,000 metric tons, says a statement concerning the world's wheat supply just issued by the International Institute of Agriculture.

It is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the quantities the importing countries will require before the end of July, when their next wheat crop will be gathered, adds the statement, but it is ascertained that the aggregate wheat crops in the importing countries which are furnishing data to the institute will be considerably larger than last year, being 27,700,000 metric tons, as compared with 21,800,000 metric tons last year.

Imports of all the importing countries together between August and December, 1921, were larger than the previous year and, supposing the shipments between January and July of 1922 reach this same figure (despite the increased yields and additional quantities imported during the last five months), the totals, according to the institute, will still be within the limits of the exportable surplus. It is even probable that an exportable surplus will still exist in August, 1922.

The aggregate showing of wheat during this winter extended to 107,000,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent. more than last year. Rice sowings reached 20,000,000 acres, or more than 12 per cent. greater than last season.

A reduction in the areas under wheat occurred in Europe, and there was also a slight reduction in the wheat area in the United States, but this is neutralized by an increase in India. Rice sowings increased both in Europe and the United States.

**TREATY AN ALLIANCE FOR PEACE, HE SAYS**

Wickersham Sees World Safety in Compact.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, March 18.—The Four Power treaty, if ratified, would not be an "enduring alliance" for the United States, but would be an alliance for peace between the great nations of the world, George W. Wickersham of New York, United States Attorney-General under President Taft, told members of the newly organized Chicago Council on Foreign Relations this afternoon at a luncheon meeting.

After reviewing the history of naval disarmament, Mr. Wickersham said the four Power treaty is being attacked principally by Senators who opposed the League of Nations.

"This treaty," he said, "appears to me to reduce international relationship to minimum terms. I cannot conceive of anything simpler than an agreement such as this which binds nations to respect each other's rights, to meet and discuss them if any difficulties arise. It is not an alliance for war, but for peace. It is an essential step toward the adoption of the other treaties which would assure world peace. If not adopted and ratified, there will be no way in which the United States can enter any foreign relations."

**BOMB AT JAPANESE PALACE.**  
TOKYO, March 17 (Associated Press).—A man dressed as a coolie gained entrance to the Imperial Palace grounds at noon today (Friday) and threw a bomb to the ground, the explosion killing him. On his clothing was found a Japanese flag, and the Government announced that it was a minor recently arrived from Manchuria.

**PENSION FOR MRS. GORGAS.**  
WASHINGTON, March 18.—A bill giving a monthly pension of \$150 to the widow of former Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas in special recognition by Congress of his work against yellow fever was reported favorably today by the Senate Pensions Committee.

## WARNS OF DANGERS IN DISABLED NAVY

Senator Ball Says Cut Below Arms Ratio Will Place Nation in Jeopardy.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Navy problems were discussed from the standpoint of differences between the Navy Department and Congress as to the proper strength of personnel and ships to be maintained under the naval limitation treaty of the arms conference to-night at a dinner of the American Society of Naval Engineers, the speakers including Secretary Denby, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, as well as other Navy Department officials and members of the Senate and House Naval committees.

Senator Ball of Delaware, a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, spoke of the desirability of that agreement and asserted that the utmost efficiency should be maintained in the naval establishment under it.

"Unless we have the navy of the United States as granted by this agreement," he said, "fully manned with properly trained men, with properly equipped ships, and these ships having sufficient practice to cooperate as one, we have not an efficient navy."

The conference, he added, fixed definitely the ratio of the navies of the world, and "further disarmament is out of place to be considered either by the Navy Department or by Congress."

"True economy," he continued, "must be practiced at all times, but economy that places in jeopardy our trade with foreign nations—that would fail to protect American citizens and protect us from outside aggression—is not true economy."

"We find the other nations," Senator Ball declared, "accepting the results of the conference, and granting to their navies proper aid that they may become efficient, though limited in size, and I do not believe the United States can afford to fail to do likewise. We must not lose sight of the fact that this is limitation by agreement, and we cannot afford to further disarm, even as an example to the world."

**ALBANIAN CAPTAIN HANGED.**

ROME, March 18 (Associated Press).—A dispatch from Durazzo today states that an extraordinary tribunal convened at Shkall, northeast of Durazzo, had sentenced to death by hanging Captain Bajrangial, Captain of the Gendarmerie, for complicity in the recent rising in Albania, and that the sentence was carried out immediately. A proclamation was issued threatening the death penalty for anyone taking up arms in Albania.

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## GERMANY WANTS LOAN TO MEET REPARATIONS

Wirth Going to Genoa if Lloyd George and Poincare Go.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Berlin, March 18.

An international loan for the reconstruction of Europe is necessary for the time being, because it involves the cancellation of obligations to England and the United States, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, adding that "the most important thing for Germany is a loan to enable her to pay this year's bill for reparations."

Chancellor Wirth will head the delegation to the Genoa conference if Prime Minister Lloyd George and Premier Poincare go. Reports that Herr Wirth would not attend are interpreted here as merely echoes of similar rumors about M. Poincare. It was made known today that Wilhelmstrasse still credits Great Britain and France with the intention of sending their Premiers.

**GREEKS FREE ITALIAN SHIP.**

ROME, March 18 (Associated Press).—The Greek Government, complying with protests from Italy, has released the steamship *Abbasia*, which was seized by a Greek war vessel a few days ago on the ground that it was carrying contraband of war